

INTISARI

Latar belakang Dokter muda yang sedang menempuh pendidikan di RS Jejaring sering berhadapan langsung dengan pasien, dimana mereka juga belajar untuk menyampaikan *informed consent*, yang akan menentukan kesediaan atau penolakan pasien dalam melakukan tindakan tersebut. Dibutuhkan pengetahuan tentang *informed consent*, pengetahuan tentang penyakit, komunikasi efektif, serta etika yang akan menjadi bekal mereka menjadi dokter.

Tujuan : Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui adanya antara pengetahuan dokter muda terhadap *informed consent* berserta penyampainnya serta efikasi dokter muda dalam penyampaian secara etika

Metode : Metode Penelitian ini adalah *mixed methode sequential explanatory design*. Populasi penelitian ini adalah semua dokter muda yang sedang menempuh pendidikan di RS A dan RS B dengan menggunakan metode total sampling. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan kuetioner tentang *informed consent* berdasarkan Permenkes No.290 Th 2008 yang telah di validasi. Data yang diperoleh dianalisa menjadi univariat dan bivariat kemudian digabung dengan data kualitatif berdasarkan FGD. Penyajian data dalam bentuk tabel dan teks naratif.

Hasil : Ditemukan pemahaman *informed consent* kategori sedang sejumlah 50 %, tinggi dan sedang 20 %, sedangkan untuk penyampaian *informed consent* sesuai dengan teori etik kategori kurang 45%, kategori sedang 40 % dan baik sebesar 12 %. Adanya anomaly dimana diantara 19 responden yang dianggap kurang dalam pemahaman ternyata mampu menyampaikan dengan baik. Menunjukkan bahwa faktor-faktor seperti bahasa, pengetahuan tentang penyakit, *role model*, serta sosial budaya cukup berpengaruh.

Simpulan : secara statistik terdapat hubungan antara pemahaman dan pengetahuan dokter muda dalam penyampaian *informed consent*, dan secara keseluruhan faktor seperti bahasa, latar belakang pendidikan, pengetahuan penyakit pasien, sosial budaya memiliki peran yang penting dalam penyampaian *informed consent* secara efektif dan etis

Kata kunci : dokter muda, pemahaman *informed consent*, etika *informed consent*, penyampaian *informed consent*

ABSTRACT

Background: Clerkship who are undergoing training at the Network Hospital often have direct interactions with patients, during which they also learn to convey informed consent. This process determines whether the patients are willing or unwilling to undergo the proposed medical procedures. It is essential for this clerkship to have knowledge about informed consent, diseases, effective communication, and ethics, as these will form the foundation of their careers as medical professionals.

Objective: The aim of this research is to assess the understanding of clerkship regarding informed consent and their ability to effectively communicate it at the Network Hospital affiliated with the Faculty of Medicine X in Surabaya.

Method: The research design for this study is a mixed-methods sequential explanatory design. The population of this study consists of all clerkship undergoing training at RS A and RS B, using a total sampling method. The research instrument utilized a questionnaire on informed consent based on Permenkes No.290/2008, which has been validated. The data obtained was analyzed using univariate and bivariate analysis, and then combined with qualitative data based on focus group discussions (FGD). The data was presented in the form of tables and narrative texts.

Results: It was found that the understanding of informed consent fell into the moderate category for 50% of the respondents, while 20% had high understanding combined with moderate understanding. Regarding the delivery of informed consent in accordance with ethical theories, it was observed that 45% fell into the low category, 40% in the moderate category, and only 12% in the good category. An interesting anomaly emerged where 19 respondents, who were considered to have low understanding, were actually capable of delivering informed consent effectively. This suggests that factors such as language, disease knowledge, role models, and sociocultural influences play a significant role.

Conclusion: Statistically, there is a correlation between the understanding and knowledge of clerkship in delivering informed consent. Overall, factors such as language, educational background, patient disease knowledge, and sociocultural influences play an important role in effectively and ethically delivering informed consent.

Keyword: clerkship, understanding of informed consent, ethics of informed consent, delivery of informed consent.